

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1897.

No. 91.

**ANOTHER LOT MORE BLOUSE SETS,
BELTS AND CLASPS.**

OUR PRICES
ARE THE
LOWEST AND
EVERYTHING
GUARANTEED.

Blouse Sets in Sterling Silver and Gold, plain and set with stones. They are the very newest and most fashionable designs. Also a fine lot of the best makes in Leather and Cloth Belts, both plain and with extra heavy silver mountings.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co's (JEWELLERS. GOVERNMENT STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe. July 19-3m

BICYCLE SUNDRIES in great variety. Lamps, Bells, Carriers, Cement, Graphite, etc. at J. Barnesley & Co's, 119 Government street.

25.00 No. 1 double-paned household window, 36x48, with double glass to any part of the city. Bratay & Hall, 100 Government street, 23 Store street.

STRAWBERRY SOCIAL on Wednesday evening, June 18th, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of First Presbyterian Church. Admission 25 cents. J15-21

WANTED—Housekeeper in family of two. Apply No. 7 Avalon road, James Bay.

WANTED—A home for a baby twenty-six months old. Apply "D." Brunswick Hotel, city.

A DRESSMAKER would take in sewing, or go out by the day. 181 Fort street.

Notice to Scotsmen.

It being the desire of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian and Sir William Wallace Societies to be properly represented at the Jubilee Sunday Services at Beacon Hill, they invite members, residents and visiting Scotsmen to a meeting to be held in Sir William Wallace Hall on Friday evening, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock to perfect arrangements.

J16-11 R. H. JAMESON, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Kingston street, from St. Lawrence street to Montreal is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT.
City Engineer.

AUCTION FURNITURE

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, at 2 P.M.

I have been instructed by W. C. Ward, Esq., to sell off the balance of his furniture, at Esmon's store, Fort street, consisting of Handsome Walnut Sideboard with parlor panels, and carved Louis XVIII style, Oak Dining Table 6x4 feet 6 inches, Sideboard, Parlor Suite (in brocade plush), Whist Table, Writing Desk, Mirror, Handsome Walnut Centre Table (antique), Hall Rack, Rosewood Parlor Chairs, Book Shelf, What-Not, Writing Table, Table Lamp, China, Glassware, Stereoscopic Instrument, Filter, Double and Three-quarter Bedroom Suites, Mattresses, Lamps, Mahogany and Cedar Wardrobes, Bureaus, Mahogany and Cedar Wardrobes, Bureaus, Table Lamps, Hip Baths, several good Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, and Rugs, etc. G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

PUNJAB INFANTRY MOVING.

Soldiers Dispatched to the Scene of the Recent Massacre in India?

Simla, June 16.—A Punjab infantry regiment has been ordered to proceed to the Tochi valley, where a British force of 300 men are escorting a political officer. Several regiments are moving in the same direction.

The insurgents spared the life of a native officer, who fell into their hands. The telegraph line leading to the Tochi valley has been cut. Further hostilities are looked for in the near future.

Mr. Gee's visit was prearranged. The natives were sent ahead to Mian. One of them returned, bringing food for the Europeans and Mussulmans, when, without warning, fire was opened upon the British force from all sides. All the British officers, except Mr. Gee, were wounded. The enemy, which at first numbered about 500 men, soon increased to 1,000. It is estimated that fifty Europeans were killed and many wounded.

Two important changes in the tariff affecting British Columbia were announced. Rice, uncleaned, was made half a cent a pound, instead of three-fourths of a cent, and the bituminous coal duty was made uniform with that of the States, 54 cents per short ton, and 20 per cent, not to exceed 13 cents per short ton; anthracite free.

AT STUDY SEAL LIFE.

Professor Jordan Leaves on a Visit to the Guadalupe Islands.

Further Reports Regarding the Damage Done on Saturday.

Calcutta, June 16.—Further reports of the destruction caused by the earthquakes last Saturday show that great damage was done at Dacca, Jasmalat and Murshidabad. At the latter place

Great injury was done to the tea plantations at Assam, Cachar and Duan, where a number of factories and machine houses were wrecked. At Krishnagar, Mymensingh and Silket the courts and treasures were demolished. It is expected that the Jubilee illuminations will be abandoned, and the money which it was proposed to expend on them will be devoted to relieving distress among the earthquake sufferers.

MORE BOMBS DISCOVERED.

Attempt on the Life of President Faure Was Undoubtedly Premeditated.

Paris, June 16.—Eclair this morning says that four other bombs or infernal machines have been discovered in Paris during the past month and during President Faure's journeys. Several domes have been searched in connection with the alleged attempt upon the life of President Faure last Sunday, while on his way to the races at Long Champs. Several arrests have been made, but only one man is detained in custody.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Rock and Mud Slide at Illecillewaet Tunnel With Fatal Results.

Vancouver, B. C., June 16.—A rock and mud slide yesterday afternoon near the Illecillewaet tunnel, on the C. P. R., killed five men of McGregor's crib gang and fatally injured another. The names of the men cannot as yet be ascertained.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ad to the Ontario Rainy River Railway—The Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.

Mr. Wood of Hamilton, Finishes Criticism of the Fast Line Service Contract.

Ottawa, May 16.—The government has decided to grant aid to the Ontario & Rainy River railway to construct a line to a point near Fort Francis. It is understood that the aid is to the amount of \$6,000 a mile. The Ontario government has voted three thousand a mile, which with the federal aid will be sufficient to build the road.

In reply to Henderson in the house today, Mr. Blair stated that it was not the intention of the government to stipulate for any further reduced rates than those mentioned in the Crow's Nest Pass railway agreement.

In answer to Mr. Fiske (Timouski), Mr. Davies said that Walter Cassells, of Toronto, had a lease for nine years from January 1st, 1894, for \$100 for the portion of Mazane river.

The senate bill respecting appeals to the supreme court for Ontario was next taken up. The object of the bill is to limit the right to appeal from the provinces of Ontario. At present there is no limit in appealing to the supreme court. Some progress was made with the bill.

The fast Atlantic service was then taken up. Mr. Wood (Hamilton) in referring to the fast line service, said that he only intended reading the extract which he had commenced the other day when the subject was up, and which he had not finished when the speaker left the chair. There was no use in his pursuing the matter further, as the government was supported on the matter by the leader of the opposition and his friends, and anything he could say was not likely to influence the government to take a different stand than it was now doing. He closed by reading from the Toronto Globe of the 21st August, 1896, a strong article denouncing the scheme as an extravagance.

In the house yesterday Sir Charles Tupper read from a report of Mr. Laurier's interviews in England, and asked the government for the statement that the premier had not been authorized to encourage preferential trade with the empire, which was Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Mr. McNeil also objected to Mr. Laurier's statements. Sir Richard Carwright refused to discuss the cable messages and reports. He had every confidence in Mr. Laurier doing what was right.

In reply to Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Sutor said he could not print Major-General Cameron's report on the Alaska boundary as an official report.

The act making controllers cabinet ministers got a second reading. The salaries will be five thousand dollars until the cabinet is reduced to thirteen ministers holding departments, when the salaries of the ministers of customs and inland revenue will be seven thousand dollars.

The northwest bill got through the committee, and was passed with minor amendments.

At noon to-day a beautiful album containing the address to Her Majesty the Queen, from the commons and senate, was shipped to the colonial office. It was enclosed in a casket made of birdseye maple, mounted with gold, and lined with purple silk velvet. The whole cost was about \$1,000.

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Vancouver, B. C., June 1

BIG NEW YORK FIRE

Destruction of the Immigrant Landing Station—A Loss of \$730,000

Two Hundred and Fifty Immigrants Rescued from the Burning Structure.

New York, June 15.—Fire at an early hour this morning destroyed the immigrant landing station that covered almost all of Ellis Island, causing property loss of about \$780,000 to the United States. All of the government records and the baggage of immigrants were burned.

Two hundred and fifty immigrants were rescued from the burning structure and brought safely to this city. Not one of them received a burn. There were 40 patients in the wooden hospital building in the rear of the main structure who were carried out just before the fire took fire.

The cause of the fire is as yet a mystery. It started in the east end of the main structure, which was more than 1,000 feet long and three stories high. The first floor was given up to baggage, while the eastern end of the second story was used for offices. The third story was used as a reviewing gallery. The middle and southern portions of the first two stories were used for landing bureaus and detention rooms. It was in this part of the building that most of the immigrants were sleeping last night.

When Chief Night Watchman Burk noticed the fire it was licking around one of the towers. He at once summoned the 30 men employed under him, who quickly unlocked the iron gates leading into the detention room and aroused the sleepers, who were reposing on benches and on wire cots, which the bureau provides.

One of the night watchmen was also sent across the bridge to the women's dormitory, contained in a two story building in the rear of the landing depot. They were hustled down stairs into the yard in the rear of the landing depot, and conducted around the west of the building, and so on to the ferry slip, where the ferry boat John G. Carlisle was lying with steam up.

Meantime the men in the main building had been rushed out and down the main double stairway at the west end to the boat. Surgeon J. H. White and Assistant Surgeon White and Gideon had been aroused by this time, and they at once began to remove the 40 patients in the hospital. It was seen at a glance that the big building was doomed and it required quick work to carry out the helpless sick before the blistering heat prevented an approach to the hospital buildings. Doctors, nurses and attendants helped in the work. Miss A. Bolt, one of the nurses, carried off four of the children herself.

Once outside, the people, carrying cots, rushed at a quick trot across the grass plot to the pier, never stopping till the patients were landed on the boat. In this way all of the 40 sick people were carried into the large cabin on the Carlisle's main deck.

Meantime some of the immigrants had escaped from the main building and had become anxious about their baggage and despite the fact that the vast building was fast being encompassed by the flames, rushed back to save it. In all the known tongues they insisted that their all was contained in the boxes and bundles which they had brought over.

Capt. Burk and his men had to fairly fight them back on the boat. They wept and wrung their hands when they found it was impossible to save their property.

The fire had the entire main building in its embrace and the flames illuminated the whole harbor, lighting up the entire lower end of New York almost as plainly as day. Jersey City and Brooklyn were thrown into bold relief by the flames, which leaped and crackled around the furnaces and shriveled up the great corrugated roof of the immigrant building.

Lighted by this glare, with the paint blistering from her sides, the Carlists steamed out of the long slip into the upper bay. She had been preceded but a few minutes by the transport steamers Emonson, Hazel Kirk and John E. Moore, with three of the big immigrant barges.

The Battery in this city was crowded by thousands who were attracted thither by the lurid sky and the glare along the Jersey City and Brooklyn water front contained throngs of spectators speculating as to the possible loss of life. Every vessel in the harbor could be seen plainly. Even from Staten Island the burning was watched and could plainly be seen.

The wind was from the westward and this prevented the flames from immediately igniting the small buildings in the rear of the main structure. Chief Engineers James F. Bacon and Engineer Kelly, who were in charge of the dynamo and engine house on the island, started the pumps and kept two streams of water steadily pouring on the hospital building.

In the meantime two sections from Pier A had reached the island in the police launches and the fire boat New Yorker had also steamed over to the island and all the streams from the heaviest pumps were turned on the fire. At 2 p.m. the flames were under control, but the big station, the laundry and a number of small buildings were in ashes.

In an interview Commissioner of Immigration Dr. Sennet said this morning that the loss is about \$780,000.

Byron used a great deal of hair-dressing, but was very particular to have only the best to be found in the market. If Ayer's Hair Vigor had been obtainable then doubtless he would have tested its merits, as so many distinguished and fashionable people are doing nowadays.

GOOD TEMPLARS GO ABROAD
Representatives Leave to Attend the International Supreme Lodge.

London, Eng., June 16.—A large delegation of members of the Independent Order of Good Templars, including several representatives from the United States and Canada, left this city to-day for Zurich, Switzerland, where during the coming week the International Supreme Lodge of that organization will hold its annual session.

The Independent Order of Good Templars is one of the most influential reformatory organizations in existence, and though its history extends over but forty years, it has firmly established itself under the auspices of every nation of the civilized world.

It was born and cradled in Central New York in 1851, and soon spread through the States and Territories, the Canadian provinces, across the Atlantic into England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales; thence across the North Sea into Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Germany out to the islands of the same name around the world.

To-day there are about 400,000 adult and fully 200,000 juvenile members. The single aim of the organization is the inculcation of temperance principles and the passage of temperance legislation, including the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is the offspring of this organization, a number of sisters of the order having in 1875 inaugurated a great Ohio anti-saloon crusade, from which movement sprang the W.C.T.U.

MURDER IN BULGARIA.

Crime of a High Police Official—Captain's Mistress Killed.

London, June 16.—An extraordinary murder story comes from Philippopolis, Bulgaria, where Captain Boltcheff, a prefect of police and Novitch, a gendarme, have been arrested on the charge of murdering Anna Simon, a beautiful public singer and the mistress of the captain.

The latter, it appears, became tired of Anna, and determined to get rid of her. With the aid of the prefect and the captain's brother she was chloroformed and taken in a cab to the banks of the Maritsa river, where a gendarme was in waiting. The latter then threw her into the water.

The prefect of police has confessed.

He says he was told by Captain Boltcheff that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria had ordered the woman to be killed. In connection with this declaration it is pointed out that the accomplice of the captain was a court gendarme of the prince's palace. Captain Boltcheff was one of the cadets who assisted in the kidnapping of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, driving the carriage in which the latter was transported to the coast.

Prince Ferdinand, who succeeded

Prince Alexander, took a fancy to Boltcheff, had him educated and attached to the suit of Princess Marie Louise, with the rank of prince's adjutant. Boltcheff's liaison with Anna Simon was known to everybody in society. Captain Boltcheff made a sick marriage recently, when the liaison with the unfortunate singer was much talked of.

BRIEF CABLE DISPATCHES.

Tobacco From Australia—Cecil Rhodes' Danger—Porte Still Warlike.

London, June 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Melbourne says: The first trial shipment of Victorian tobacco was made on Saturday with a consignment to London. The leaf is considered fully equal to the American.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Capetown says that Cecil Rhodes had a narrow escape from death before he left Kimberley for Rhodesia. Fire broke out in his bed room, but he slept on unaware of it until aroused by the policeman, who broke into the premises.

Constantinople, June 15.—The Porte will form 20 new cavalry regiments in the Elassona and Silonika districts, and an imperial trade raises the army war footing to 700,000 men, while 1,300,000 Mauser rifles have been purchased.

London, June 15.—To-day's papers publish columns of obituaries, reminiscences, anecdotes and history as to the late Barney Barnato. It is said he three attempted to commit suicide before he left Capetown.

Capetown, June 15.—The customs committee of the Chamber of Deputies has adopted the proposal of M. Jomart, the Protectionist deputy from Saint Omer, to impose a duty of 12 francs per 100 kilos on foreign pork and 3 francs on pigs weighing under 25 kilos.

LONGEST TRAMP ON RECORD.

Arrival in San Francisco of Konstantine Von Ringenauer.

London, June 15.—According to the Times, Von Ringenauer has tramped 10,000 miles. He left from Riga, Russia, has crossed Asia, Africa, took steamer to Pugot Sound, and last evening arrived here. He left Uliga August 27, 1894, and went to Asia Minor, on the river Don, then over the Caucasus to Tiflis, thence to Persia to Teheran. The hardest part of his trip was through Sistan. He paid his own expenses, wrote for several Russian papers, and is not walking on a wager.

FOUND ANOTHER BOMB.

Paris Police Discover a Second Infernal Machine.

Paris, June 14.—This afternoon the police found a second tube filled with powder and scrap iron near the scene of yesterday's explosion. They are of the opinion that the miscreant is probably the man who placed explosive tubes of a similar character in the Place de la Concorde, during the recent visit of Emperor Nicolas.

In an interview Commissioner of Immigration Dr. Sennet said this morning that the loss is about \$780,000.

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Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purse and Best.

THE CROW'S NESTRY.

Full Text of the Resolutions Providing for the Construction of the Road.

Conditions Upon Which G. P. E. Receives the Subsidy of \$11,000 per Mile for 350 miles.

Ottawa, June 10.—The government resolutions for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway were brought down to-night. The Canadian Pacific receives in money \$11,000 a mile for 320 miles on the following conditions:

A. The company will construct the railway by such route and according to such descriptions and specifications and within such time or times as may be provided for in the agreement, and when completed will operate the same for

B. The railway shall be constructed through the town of Macleod, and a station shall be established therein, unless the governor-in-council is satisfied by the company that there is good cause for not doing so.

C. The company will construct the railway outside of the limits of the town, in which case the railway shall be located and a station established at a distance of not greater than five hundred yards from the said town limits.

D. The company with whom it shall have any arrangement on the subject, shall by constructing the said railway, or any part of it, as stipulated for in said agreement, become entitled to and shall get any lands as a subsidy from the government of British Columbia, which in the opinion of the geological survey of Canada (expressed in writing), are coal bearing lands, then the company will cause to be converted to the crown in the interest of Canada a portion thereof to the extent of 50,000 acres, the same to be of equal value per acre as coal lands with the residue of such lands, said 50,000 acres to be determined by the government in such a fair and equitable manner as may be determined by the governor-in-council, for the purpose of securing a sufficient and suitable supply of coal to buy at a reasonable price, not exceeding \$2 per ton, of 2000 pounds, free on board cars at the mine.

E. The railway shall be constructed by the town of Macleod, and a station shall be established therein, unless the governor-in-council is satisfied by the company that there is good cause for not doing so.

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G. The company with whom it shall have any arrangement on the subject, shall by constructing the said railway, or any part of it, as stipulated for in said agreement, become entitled to and shall get any lands as a subsidy from the government of British Columbia, which in the opinion of the geological survey of Canada (expressed in writing), are coal bearing lands, then the company will cause to be converted to the crown in the interest of Canada a portion thereof to the extent of 50,000 acres, the same to be of equal value per acre as coal lands with the residue of such lands, said 50,000 acres to be determined by the government in such a fair and equitable manner as may be determined by the governor-in-council, for the purpose of securing a sufficient and suitable supply of coal to buy at a reasonable price, not exceeding \$2 per ton, of 2000 pounds, free on board cars at the mine.

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THE CUBAN QUESTION

United States Will Insist Upon the Withdrawal of Captain-General Weyler.

Already the Cubans Are Pounding at the Gates of Havana City.

Chicago, June 15.—A dispatch to the Record from Washington says:

Unless General Weyler is withdrawn soon and there is a change as far as the treatment of non-combatants is concerned, the president will indicate to Spain the displeasure with which he views the atrocities that are being practiced upon the helpless pacifists of Cuba and the suffering that follow their concentration in fortified cities.

Just what form this remonstrance will take has not been decided by the officials of the state department who now have the matter under consideration.

The president has been unofficially informed that Weyler is to be withdrawn and conciliatory tactics are to be pursued. It such is the case, the whole aspect will be changed and peace may be restored by granting complete autonomy without interference of this government.

But if Weyler is permitted to remain, the president, it is believed, will be compelled, in the interest of humanity, to notify Spain that the non-combatants must not be concentrated in small cities where they cannot obtain sufficient food and medical treatment and where they are exposed to ravaging diseases and suffer untold hardships.

Havana, June 15.—Already the Cubans are pounding at the gates of Havana demanding admittance. Closer and closer the insurgents have crept, defeating the Spanish army at every turn, and driving it before them into the city.

The inhabitants are becoming alarmed at a prospect of a siege of the city and many are talking of leaving for the United States. Meanwhile the food famine becomes more serious every day and if something is not done at once to relieve the starving, people will actually die of starvation in the very stronghold of the Spaniards.

Mariano, a suburb of Havana, has been attacked by the Cubans under Cardenas and Aranguren. The fight lasted for several hours and reinforcements from the capital came to the aid of the Spaniards.

The losses on both sides were heavy. Though the facts of the battle are well known in the city the press censor has forbidden publication of the news.

Madrid, June 15.—Senor Celluruelo, deputy for Asturias, has written to the Imperial denouncing the government for suppressing truth in regard to Cuba. He says:

"We know now too clearly what has been passing in Cuba, yet nobody dares to mention it except secretly. If we had realized our silence only fostered audacity in other quarters it would have been known long ago that our soldiers nearly all die in Cuban hospitals without honor or profit to the mother country; that the pacification of Cuba is a lie; our good relations with the United States and other American states are a lie; and that it is a lie to pretend that the policy now followed can lead to anything but discredit and ruin."

New York, June 15.—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says:

Captain Laporte and other members of the captured Cuban filibuster competitor expedition, whose trials have been fixed for July 1, have selected Senor Mesa Dominguez, a well known Cuban lawyer, as counsel to appear for them.

Though the fact of his acceptance of their case may cause Weyler to order his deportation to Chafarinas or Fernando, as happened in the case of the other counsel here daring to defend Americans before a Spanish court, Dominguez has taken up the defence of the competitor men without promise of hope of remuneration.

Washington, D.C., June 15.—The president has in mind three distinct methods of dealing with the Cuban question:

1. Direct intervention for the purpose of putting a stop to the war, leaving the future government of Cuba to be determined by negotiations.

2. A proposal to Spain that Cuba be granted her independence for bonds of indemnification, payment to be guaranteed by the United States.

3. A tender of mediation, with a suggestion that Cuba be given complete local self-government like that of Canada, with the United States joining Spain in a guarantee of future peace and order.

For the first step the last of these three plans seems to be most in favor, but it is impossible to say which of these methods of procedure the president will adopt. He does not know himself.

One thing is clear to all the members of the administration. Spain threatens war if the president goes farther than a tender of good offices. Ever since the president took up this question the Spanish government has endeavored by every means within its reach to impress upon Washington the certainty of war if the bounds of a tender of friendly offices are overstepped. Whether or not this is a diplomatic bluff on the part of Spain no one is able to determine, but the administration is forced to consider war as the probable result of any action by the United States beyond an offer of mediation.

The difficulties of the situation are many sided. Spain will refuse to part with Cuba for a price. She will resent intervention and go to war if the United States supports diplomatic pressure with a show of force. Spain may even decline to accept mediation for the purpose of securing autonomy. If she does not accept this the Cubans will reject it, and continue the war. It is inconceivable that the United States would use its military power to suppress the rebellion, and Spain alone is unable to do it.

Special Commissioner Calhoun's report to the president contains two salient points bearing upon the future:

1. Unless the United States intervenes the general war in Cuba will go on indefinitely till the island is completely ruined.

2. The revolutionists have no govern-

ment save on paper, and are not entitled to recognition as belligerents.

Thus the difficulties appear to reduce themselves to two undesirable conclusions, as follows:

1. Mediation means nothing will be accomplished.

2. Intervention means war and also annexation of Cuba to the United States.

These are the problems that President McKinley spends his days with and carries to his pillow at night. He is satisfied that a great majority of the American people want their government to do something for humanity and civilization in Cuba. He is well satisfied that a great majority of the people deplore war and wish to escape it.

BUTLER'S TRIAL BEGUN.

The Alleged Multi-Murderer Arraigned in Australia.

Sydney, N.S.W., June 15.—The trial of Frank Butler, the Australian, who is suspected of killing 14 men and perhaps many more, began on the charge of murdering Captain Weller, while prospecting with him last September near Sydney.

Weller and Preston, a metallurgist, disappeared mysteriously and their bodies were discovered after a long search by digging near Sinden. Butler in the meantime had sailed for San Francisco under the name of Weller. On November 27 he took passage on the four-masted ship Swanilda, Newcastle, N.

LAURIER IN GLASGOW

The Liberal Leader Receives a Great Reception—Banqueted by the City.

Recipient of Honorary Degrees from University of Oxford—Jubilee Troops Arrive.

London, June 15.—Among the recipients of honorary degrees from the University of Oxford are Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada; Sir William V. Whiteway, premier of Newfoundland, and E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York Evening Post.

The influx of visitors to attend the Jubilee ceremonies was noticeable for the first time to-day. The streets, especially those through which the royal procession will pass, were thronged all day and until late at night with crowds of sight-seers. Progress through these streets was difficult. The supply of omnibuses and cabs is inadequate to meet the demand being made for their services. The official preparations are still incomplete.

troops to take part in the Jubilee celebrations arrived to-day. The men were all in good health and the finest condition. They met with an enthusiastic reception, and started for London amid hearty cheers from the crowds about the depot.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Council of Women-Presbyterian Assembly—A Mad Priest.

Halifax, June 15.—At the session of the National Council of Women yesterday, "Art" was the first subject. "How to attract the rank and file of federated societies" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Boomer, of the London Council.

A discussion followed in which the representatives of the Montreal, Ottawa and other centres took part. It was thought it would be well frequently to throw meetings of the executive committee open to society. The Countess of Aberdeen endorsed this, but at the same time she put in a word in maintenance of the privacy of executive meetings. Miss May Wright Sewell, of Indianapolis, mentioned a committee on information which had been found useful. This committee's work was solely the imparting of knowledge. Members of societies, too, are admitted to executive meetings with a view of increasing their interest. Another thing in Indianapolis, care is taken that the local council shall not duplicate the work done by an in-

A fashionable wedding was celebrated this afternoon at St. James Cathedral between W. S. V. Atkinson, of Quebec, and Constance Isabel Temple, daughter of Dr. Temple, the well known practitioner.

Montreal, June 15.—The Montreal district Orange lodge has decided to take no part as a district body in the Jubilee parade of the 22nd last. This decision was reached because of the belief that the appearance of the members in regalia would be distasteful to a large number of citizens.

Hamilton, June 15.—Thomas Miller, one of the best known doctors in this district, is dead.

There's no question about it, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. This is proven by its wonderful cure of blood diseases.

For over three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Chorea and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house. Mr. A. H. Parker, with E. G. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., said my wife would soon think of being without this as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it never failed to cure—not simply stop the pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so. For sale by all druggists. Large & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

WRECK OF KINKORA.

Some of Her Crew Are on Clipperton Island—The Comus' Mission.

San Francisco, June 14.—Advices from Acapulco per the steamship City of Para have been received giving the particulars of the wreck of the British ship Kinkora on Clipperton reef, on May 2nd. It appears that while on the voyage from Puget Sound to England, with a cargo of lumber, the Kinkora was struck by a squall and dismasted on May 1st, when some 600 miles northwest of Acapulco. Capt. McMurtie made an effort to rig up jury masts in the hope of reaching the nearest port, but another storm drove the vessel upon Clipperton reef that night and the crew of 27 men landed on the reef and camped there. After vainly waiting for a passing sail for some days the chief officer and a crew of six men volunteered to make the trip to Acapulco, which they finally reached—more dead than alive on June 3rd. When the rescuing party left Clipperton island there was sufficient food to last the remaining 20 men about four months.

(The Kinkora sailed from Vancouver, not from Puget Sound, as stated in the above dispatch. It is probable that it is to the relief of her crew that H. M. S. Comus has gone.)

Some people are constantly troubled with pimples and boils, especially about the face and neck. The best remedy is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels all humors through the proper channels, and so makes the skin become soft, healthy and fair.

NATIVES UPRISING.

Police Camp at Mashowin Attacked by a Band of Renegades.

Vryburg, Bechuanaland, June 14.—The startling intelligence has been received here that the police camp at Mashowin has been attacked by a body of natives 500 strong, and that six of the police have been killed. The camp is in the heart of the district where the rebellion broke out last January, and the supposition is that the natives came by steamer from Langberg and took the camp by surprise. A body of 100 volunteers has started for the scene of the outbreak.

BOVRIL

Is the Product of Prime Ox Beef.

BOVRIL

Forms a complete food for Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle, and supersedes all ordinary Meat Extracts, for flavoring and enriching Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes. Sold by all first class Grocers and Drug-gists.

WHOLESALE DEPOT

BOVRIL, LIMITED

27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

(IN OPERATION 1890)

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the donors and subscribers to the institution will be held in the city hall on Tuesday, the 29th June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Business—Receiving the annual report of the president and directors and the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31st May, 1897; likewise the election of directors.

The four following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: J. S. Yates, Joshua Day, William M. Chudley and Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four members only. The City Council nominate five (5), the Local Government three (3), and the French Benevolent Society three (3), making a total of fifteen (15) directors. All donors of money and annual subscribers of \$5.00 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

H. M. YATES, Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., 14th June, 1897. J. S.

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

Sealed tenders addressed "Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received until Saturday, 10th June, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1897-98, from the following institutions, namely:

Kingston Penitentiary.

St. Paul de Vincent Penitentiary.

Dorchester Penitentiary.

Brampton Penitentiary.

Broadway Penitentiary.

Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies:

1. Flour (Canadian Strong Bakers).

2. Beef and Mutton (fresh).

3. Pork.

4. Coal (anthracite and bituminous).

5. Cordwood.

6. Groceries.

7. Coal Oil (best Canadian), in tins.

8. Dry Goods.

9. Linen and Medicines.

10. Linen and Medicines.

11. Hardware.

12. Lumber.

Details of information, together with forms of tenders, will be furnished on application to the Wardens of the various Penitentiaries.

All supplies are subject to the approval of the Wardens.

All tenders submitted must specify clearly the institution or institution, which it is proposed to supply, and must bear the signature of at least two responsible parties.

DOUGLAS STEWART,

Inspector of Penitentiaries,

Department of Justice,

Ottawa, May 25, 1897.

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN AN ENTIRELY NEW CHARACTER.
FOSTER (stage)—

I represent the workin' man; I'm toil's un'spify son,
'O's lost 'is job an' seeks in vain to find another one;
My trade was cuttin' Cab'nit ice—
A well-paid job as I thought nice—
But since that fatal day in June I ain't a-cuttin' none!

In the tariff debate on the 25th Mr. Foster said he represented the workingmen of the country.

S.W., his name appearing on the ship's papers as Lee Weller, one of the crew.

Two days after Butler sailed the bodies of the missing men were found by a sheep herder. Through the mock search for gold they had been literally forced to dig their own graves. In the pit they themselves had made they were buried with only a few handfuls of earth over them.

A sheep herder's dog on reaching the vicinity of the graves scented the bodies and brought the herder to the spot. The bodies were removed to Sydney, where they were searched and evidence was found pointing to Butler as the murderer.

Prominent Business Man of Peterboro Cured of Eczema.

Mr. Thomas Gladman, bookkeeper for Adam Hall, Esq., stove and tinware dealer, Peterboro, writes the following facts: "Have been troubled for nine years with Eczema on my leg, and at times the itching was something terrible; tried many emollient factors and was pronounced incurable. I had given up hope of ever being cured when I was recommended by Mr. Madill, druggist, to try a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I am happy to testify that after using two boxes I am completely cured."

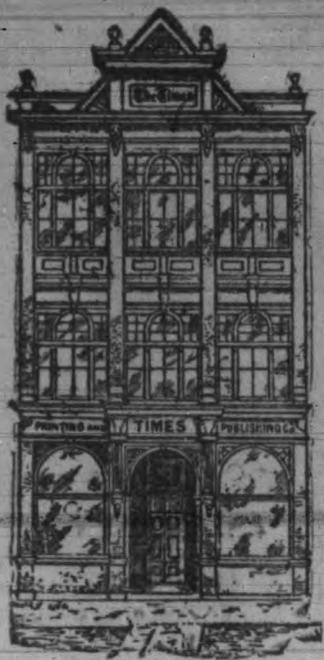
Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

It is more and more apparent that the great features of the celebration will be the public and official honors that will be paid to the colonial visitors. The welcome extended to them in all quarters is enthusiastic. The press and the government are giving every encouragement to make the Jubilee a great demonstration of the inauguration of a closer union of the Colonies and the Mother Country.

Glasgow, June 15.—The visiting colonial premiers were tendered a banquet to-night by the municipality. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, replying to the toast "Our Colonial Empire," said: "Proud as I am to be a citizen of the great republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence, I am still more of the privilege of being a citizen of the British Empire. To-day we are colonials, but we aspire to be more, and we removed, but whatever disparity exists between the people of the home country and the colonial subjects of Her Majesty."

Montreal, June 15.—An Edinburgh cable to the Star says that Mr. Laurier has accepted Lord Aberdeen's invitation to return to Scotland in July to visit Haddington Hall, where the Aberdeen will then be. He hopes to leave toward the end of July for France and Belgium. Mr. Laurier remarked last night: "I am afraid they will kill us with this kindness." He received a great reception at Glasgow to-day.

Liverpool, June 15.—The Canadian



The Daily Times.

EASTERN IGNORANCE.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent gives an example of eastern ignorance on the subject when he represents the people of Victoria as opposed to the construction of the Crow's Nest railway, and as desiring, instead, the building of a road from the coast to Kootenay. It is rather hard to understand how any person could have formed so erroneous an impression as to the stand taken by the people of Victoria and of the coast in general. But the impression evidently obtains, and, to repeat, its existence shows how difficult a task it is to draw knowledge of the situation into eastern heads.

Speaking of the Canadian tariff, the Sheffield, England, Telegraph says: "In short, the Canadian government, as far as the Dominion is concerned, tears up the treaty and claims the liberty to fix her own tariff and discriminate, if she chooses, as a right, and we should like to see the Colonial Secretary who would venture to dispute the claim. In the face of such language there is nothing for it but to tell Germany and Belgium, should they protest, that the treaties must terminate. In the meantime, however, to smooth matters, the Canadian ministry maintains that it has circumvented the treaties, even if they were held to be binding. All countries, it insists, are placed upon the same footing. The privileges offered are accompanied by a condition applicable to all. Those who choose to take advantage of the condition could do so, and those who refused to accept the condition could not surely ask for the concession. If any foreign country applied a tariff to Canadian goods as favorable as the reciprocal tariff was to theirs, then they would get the benefit of the reciprocal tariff. If they did not apply such a tariff to Canadian goods, then they would not get the benefit of the reciprocal tariff."

The Golden Era is rash enough to brave the displeasure of the government by speaking in this way: "If the people of British Columbia don't hurry up and secure a change of government in the province, there will soon be nothing left to govern. The Turner party has made the province a prey for charlatans, till there are charters over everything except, perhaps, the air. We give the Turner government full credit for one thing. They have proved themselves ever ready and willing to give away what doesn't belong to them. It is pretty well time that enquiry was made into the whole of the charter grants in British Columbia. Such an enquiry should be exhaustive, and the evidence should be printed and placed in the hands of every elector. The people would then see for themselves where they stand, and how much of the privilege they have got left. Perhaps they might then wake up to the necessity of returning to parliament men who could be depended on to preserve the public interests, and use well the little that remains."

MADE SICK BY ART.

How Privates Secure Their Discharge—Fraud in Russia's Army.

London, June 16.—A series of trials in Moscow shows that Russian military officers have been guilty of strange offenses. The Russian peasant has long practiced mutation to inglorious service for military service, but the officers in question devised means of freeing the recruit before he had entered the ranks, for sum varying from \$25 to \$200. The clerks who made out the returns conspired with the junior doctors in charge of the Military Hospital to effect the release of privates by producing certain diseases.

Private doctors of varying from military service applied at the hospital, where the conspirators, by means of drugs, produced various sicknesses ending by weakening the heart's action. The chief doctors then signed certificates to the effect that the persons were unfit for service. The plot was discovered upon the death of a clerk, who shot himself after leaving in writing a full confession for his colonel, and naming his accomplices. Eight men have been sentenced to punishments ranging from civil banishment, with two years' service in disciplinary battalions, which is regarded as equivalent to slow death, to eight months in the same service, without the loss of civil rights.

Windsor Salt
Purified and Tested for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

the deputy assistant treasurer of the United States, gives the amount of gold in the United States as \$7,47.

"Mr. Bryan might scratch his head at this and remark, 'Well—but you have lots of silver, perhaps?' We have not Canada has less silver per head than the United States. Much less Canada has about one dollar per head of silver, whereas the United States has from \$2 to \$4 per head, according to most estimates.

"And if Mr. Bryan as a last hope were to suggest that Canada has a larger paper currency—more bank notes than other people, he would find himself wrong there too. Our paper currency is barely half per head that of the United States. The Canadian figure is \$7 per head, the American figure \$12.25.

"Taking all forms of money together, Canada has less than half as much in circulation as the United States. The estimate of Mr. Johnson, the Dominion statistician, of the amount of money in Canada in both circulation and reserves—gold, silver, copper and bank notes—is \$11,40 per head. The estimate for the United States of Mr. Muleman is \$24,64 per head—more than double."

As the Journal remarks, if Mr. Bryan's conclusions were correct, Canada would be in a way to suffer more than the United States, instead of feeling secure and contented with their monetary system, as now. The Journal thus points to the source of our security and confidence: "We have an impregnable and elastic banking system, and our people hold that the essential thing as to money is not what money is made of, or the quantity of it in circulation, but the acceptance of the last possible single standard of value, and, with its aid the development of such a financial system as protects credit and enables the people to utilize any kind of public currency with confidence."

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DR. CLARKE RETURNING.

Father of Christian Endeavor on His Way to Frisco.

London, June 16.—Dr. F. E. Clarke, of Christian Endeavor fame, who has been a good deal honored this week by his British conference, is now returning to New York, en route to San Francisco to attend the international gathering there. He had a good time in South Africa and hobnobbed with President Kruger, among other notables. He thinks a good deal of the old Boer statesman, who, it seems, goes to bed at 8 o'clock in the evening, rises at 3 in the morning and spends four hours until 3 o'clock in private devotions, all of which contrasts strikingly with the habits of his chief diplomatic adversary, Mr. Chamberlain, who retires habitually about the time President Kruger is thinking of getting up, and who certainly does not set apart any known portion of his time for devotions, private or public.

The appeal considered yesterday follows:

S. Perry Mills, lots 4 and 9, block 1, Christ Church Trust; assessed at \$1,200; to stand; improvements reduced from \$400 to \$300; on lot 23, from \$300 to \$200, and lot 26 from \$1,200 to \$1,150.

Jas. Hogarth, pt. 6, block 3, First street, \$600, to stand; improvements reduced from \$1,000 to \$800; pt. 7, \$550, to stand; improvements reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,200; pt. 8, Yates street, \$1,200, to stand; improvements on lot 51 reduced from \$150 to \$100; lots 65, 66, 67 and 68, Alfred and Chamber streets, to stand; improvements on lot 65 reduced from \$1,400 to \$1,200; on lot 66, from \$500 to \$400.

Mrs. Ella Cooney, improvements on lot 27, block 5, to stand.

Mary A. Gillespie, improvements on lot 106, Third and King street, reduced from \$400 to \$200.

Mr. Russell, for St. Andrew's and Caledonia Society, lot 303, block 15, Blandford street, \$350, to stand; improvements reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,500; Caledonia Park reduced from \$12,000 to \$11,250.

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John R. Giscombe, for Lomax estate, lot 1062, block 7 and 1067, block 8, Yates street, \$1,200 each, to stand.

Mrs. Sellick, pt. 82 and pt. 83, Kings road, \$400 and \$600, to stand; improvements on \$3 to stand at \$2,200. Pt. lots 113, 114 and 115, block 8, Third street, to stand at \$1,600, \$500 and \$350; also improvements on 114 to stand at \$1,200.

Thos. Pierie, lots 9, 23, 24 and 26, Pioneer street, to stand at \$900, \$450, \$450 and \$900; improvements on lot 9 reduced from \$400 to \$300; on lot 23, from \$300 to \$200, and lot 26 from \$1,200 to \$900.

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Douglas. He left Victoria and returned to England in 1890.

Flags for sale at E. B. Marvin & Co's.

The most delicious sauce in the world is Yorkshire relish.

New goods, Keefer's marmalade and fine Canadian cheese. R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort street.

Prospectors' compasses, magnifying glasses and field glasses to be had from Henry Short & Son, 72 Douglas street.

The funeral of Frank, infant son of Mr. Mark Pike, North Pembridge street, took place to-day at 2:30 p.m. Rev. Mr. Speer officiated at the house and cemetery.

At a meeting of the Victoria Keenel Club held last evening, it was decided to hold the club's first show on October 14, 15 and 16. As this show will be under the auspices of the American Keenel Association, there should be a large number of entries from both sides of the line.

An ice cream social was held yesterday evening at the Metropolitan Methodist church by the Ladies' Aid Society of that church. The occasion was taken advantage of to formally welcome the new pastor of the church, Rev. J. C. Speer. The social was well attended.

Hurrah for the Jubilee—Yes, of course, but surely you don't intend to celebrate with that old suit of clothes. We have just received to-day a late shipment of worsteds and cheviots which will make you happy. Call and see them. Kinnaird, the Cash Tailor, 46 Johnson street.

The "Badminton" late Major House, Vancouver, under management of H. R. Stratton.

Most people object to the method of sprinkling linen by injecting water from the mouth, which is both disgusting and dangerous. Those who do not like that plan can have their laundry work done at the Victoria Steam Laundry, 152 Yates street, where only pure water and a brush are used to dampen the clothes before ironing.

Orders taken for accordion playing at White House from 2 till 6. This week only.

The rate-war between the railroad companies and the steamship companies is still going on, and both concerns express their determination to fight until the very end. The Southern Pacific Railway Company have just made another step. Beginning to-morrow the cheap rates which have applied only every fifth day will apply daily, the present rates from Victoria under the new rate being \$17.50, first class, and \$12.50, second class, both rates including sleepers from Portland to San Francisco.

Jubilee numbers are coming rapidly from the presses of eastern contemporaries. The Toronto Globe has issued an exceptionally handsome and interesting edition, profusely illustrated with Canadian scenes and portraits, and presenting a useful historical review of the Queen's reign. So far this Jubilee effort of the Globe is without a peer in special editions. The Winnipeg Tribune issues a creditable number, a considerable portion of which is devoted to the Provincial General Assembly, lately in session at the Prairie Capital.

The closing examinations of all the public schools in the city will take place on Friday, to enable the teachers and pupils to enjoy the Jubilee celebration which they would not have been able to do had the rules and regulations been strictly adhered to, they providing that the schools should close next week. In the morning there will be oral examinations, and in the afternoon the promotion lists will be read and the prizes distributed. The pupils of the Boys' Central school will assemble in the Pemberton gymnasium at 1:15; the girls at 2, and the high school at 2:45. Friends, parents and the clergy are invited to attend. The pupils of the other schools will assemble in the assembly rooms of their respective schools.

The general superintendent of the United States railway mail service has issued the following order, which is now in effect: "The Canadian office having consulted therewith, establish a direct daily exchange of the mail between the Marin and Spokane railway post offices and the Victoria and Spokane railway post office on the part of the United States, and the post offices of Rosedale, Nelson, Kelowna, and Trail on the side of Canada; the exchange to be limited, for the present, to mails bound up in said railway post offices for the Canadian offices above named, and made to contain articles for the Canadian destination, articles for which are now included in mails made up in the United States for the same Canadian offices."

BICYCLE BILL DEFEATED.

Casey's Measure Rejected by Railway Committee of the Senate.

Ottawa, June 16.—The railway committee of the senate to-day defeated Casey's bicycle bill by about seven votes. There was no division, but the show of hands was about seven to nine. Senator Longhead, who had charge of the bill, put in an amendment offering to carry bicycles at owners' risk; that one passenger could only carry one bicycle, and that railways would not be required to carry bicycles on compensated tickets. This was moved in amendment to Senator McCallum's motion for the six months' limit. Senator Cox moved an amendment to the amendment that the bill be deferred until to-morrow to give further time to the railway people and wheelmen to come to terms. Senators Mills and others, who expressed themselves favorably to the wheelmen and admitted that what they asked for was only right, did not wish to legislate until the railways had an opportunity of according to the request of the promoters. If this were not done their legislation could be held next session. Both amendments were lost, and Senator McCallum's amendment, which was changed to "next session," instead of "six months," was carried.

News has been received of the death at Bradford, England, of Mr. Robert Barr, who was known to many of the pioneers of Vancouver Island. The deceased gentleman was formerly secretary of the East Morley and Bradford Savings Bank, and in May, 1896, he was asked to resign and sent to a home for invalids. He was released from the home in November last. Soon afterwards he disappeared and his friends were ignorant as to what had become of him, until on May 28th last his body was found in the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Mr. Barr, who was 75 years of age at the time of his death, held some good appointments in this province in the early days under the Hudson's Bay Company. He also acted for some time as secretary to Sir James

Cold, Rich, Delicious..

OUR ICE CREAM SODA.
CONNOISSEURS SAY IT IS
THE BEST IN THE CITY.

John Cochrane, Chemist.

North-West Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

AT WILLIAM HEAD

The Steerage Passengers of the Steamer Braemar Detained at Quarantine Station.

There Was a Case of Smallpox on Board the Vessel Before Leaving Yokohama.

Sealers Actively Preparing for the Bering Sea Cruise—Willows Ficated.

The village at William Head has again increased its population. Besides the quarantine officer and his assistants, 138 Chinese and Japanese passengers on the Northern Pacific steamer Braemar, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, and the Chinese portion of the crew of that steamer are, and will be for the next two weeks, residents of the village where dominates the yellow flag. The steamer was released this afternoon after being thoroughly disinfected, and she at once proceeded to Tacoma without making her usual call at the outer wharf. The Braemar has but two steamer passengers, and these were allowed to proceed on their journey when the steamer sailed, the usual quarantine regulations having been complied with.

The cause of the detention of the steerage passengers and crew and the thoroughness of the disinfection of the steamer is due to the fact that on May 29th, a day prior to the sailing of the Braemar from Yokohama, one of the Chinese crew was found to be suffering from smallpox. He was at once put ashore and sent to a hospital at that port for treatment. His goods and effects were landed and his room disinfected. Dr. A. T. Watt, though, does not want to see any microbes smothered past him into this port, and when he was acquainted with all the facts he ordered the Chinese and Japanese passengers, the Chinese crew and their baggage, to be put ashore at the station, and began at once to disinfect the ship. Every spot where it was possible for contagion to lurk was well washed with chloride of mercury and the other substances used for the purposes of disinfection. In fact every precaution was taken to prevent any further outbreak of the dread disease. The baggage of the Chinese and Japs is going through the usual process of fumigation this morning and each of the new arrivals and the Chinese crew are being treated to a disinfecting bath. Guards have been taken down to the station, and the bustle of a little over a month ago is now on again along the wharves at William Head. Yesterday evening Mr. Norman Hardie, the local agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, Capt. Gatter, the pilot, and several other officers of the company went to her with the tug Czar. As soon as they arrived alongside and were getting ready to tie up beside the steamer Dr. Watt shouted to them to keep away from the vessel, as she was quarantined. The Czar was then moored to a buoy in the bay, and Mr. Hardie, with several others, rowed in a small boat to the rocks within half a mile of the station in order to ascertain what was the trouble and to leave the ship's mail and bring back the mail from the Orient. Mr. Hardie is fond of aquatic sports and of rowing in particular, but he did not enjoy that trip, for said he, "When the waves are breaking over your boat and you are cold and wet to the skin, it takes all the enjoyment out of it." It was nearly midnight before the mail was disinfected, and about 1 a.m. before the Czar brought it and the drenched and dreary looking officials back to the city. The Braemar has in all 3,500 tons of freight, among which is 3,000 tons of the new tea crop. The remaining 500 odd tons is made up of Chinese and Japanese merchandise, silks, matting, curios, etc. The greater portion of her cargo is consigned to the East.

The United States lighthouse keeper, Captain, Richarson, arrived in the inner harbor yesterday evening on her way down from Alaska, where she has been attending to the wants of the lighthouse, keeping and inspecting the beacons and other aids to navigation along the Alaskan coast. On board the Columbine are Commander Morrell, U.S.N., his wife and daughter, and a New York gentleman, Mr. Grenville. While at Sitka the wrecked schooner General S. S. was seen, tied up alongside the United States cutter Corwin, which had but a few days before picked her up at sea and brought her to that port. While passing Regatta reef on the way down where the wrecked steamer Willapa, has

been lying for some time past. Capt. Richardson was amazed, for the Willapa was no longer on the reef. He soon afterward saw her resting on the beach in a small cove to the south of the reef. She had been floated by the wrecking party, which went up on Sunday last on the steamer Tee in command of Capt. John Irving. It is expected that she will soon be brought down to Victoria. The United States fish commission steamer Albatross was anchored at Metlakatla.

San Francisco, June 16.—The collier Wellington, which left Departure Bay the morning of June 11th, arrived here on Monday morning with her engines in a badly wrecked condition. When nine hours out of Departure Bay the low-pressure connecting rod of her main engine broke, and before the engines could be stopped the broken rod had smashed the top of the cylinder and the port after column. For twelve hours the steamer drifted about in a dense fog, when the wreckage was cleared away and the high pressure engines were started up, and she reached this port without further mishap.

A Child

Can deal at this store to as great an advantage as its parents. If your boy needs a suit and you haven't time to come down yourself, send him down, tell us about the price you'd care to pay for a suit, we'll fit him out and send up half a dozen suits his size for your inspection and approval. If you are not perfectly satisfied with the suits, send them back; it won't cost you anything and there'll be no harm done.

As a special inducement this week we'll give free with every boy's suit sold a pair of braces, golf cap and Jubilee button.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

FOR SALE.

On Fender Island 3,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at \$2 per acre. Title, Crown Grants. The Island abounds with game, the bays with fish. For further particulars see Directory, Apply

H. J. ROBERTSON,
Balmoral Hotel.

The Victoria Metallurgical Works

with which is incorporated

The Victoria Assay Office,
43 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Ores tested in small quantities and in bulk by any known process. Mill tests up to 20 tons.

PRICES FOR ASSAYING:

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| Gold | \$1.00 |
| Silver | 1.00 |
| Lead | 1.00 |
| Copper | 1.00 |
| Gold and Silver | 1.50 |
| Silver and Lead | 1.50 |
| Gold, Silver and Copper | 3.00 |

For prices on other Metals, mill tests, etc., apply to

W. J. R. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S., M.E.,

J. PIERCY & CO.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Victoria, B.C.

Jubilee Clearance Sale.

The ladies will do well to inspect our Bargains in Dress Goods, Shirt Waists, Collars, Cuffs, Sunshades and other Novelties. Just received, a large consignment of the celebrated Dr. Warner's Corsets, which for comfort, durability and price are unequalled. Our genuine P.D. Corsets reduced to \$1.00. China Silks, 35 cents a yard.

The Sterling, 88 Yates St.

You Can't Do Better

If you are in need of a New Suit, an Overcoat, a Pair of Trousers -- or anything in the Merchant Tailoring line -- you can't do better than see us. We carry a large, well-selected stock of the most fashionable fabrics for gentlemen's wear, and our prices are satisfactory to our clients.

A. Gregg & Son,
Tailors.

Yates St.

Nothing Nicer

About a well dressed man than good Footwear. We have it in abundance. Ox Bloods, Tans, Chocolates and Blacks. Tennis, Lacrosse, Cricket and Bicycle Shoes. Be in line for the Jubilee.

A. B. Erskine (Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

OKELL & MORRIS MANUFACTURE THE PUREST PRESERVES AND CANDIES

That can be made. We have the largest factory in British Columbia, employ many hands, and have the most modern machinery. We are always right. Buy them and try them.

Mantello PHOTOS
Carbonette FINISH
\$4 per doz. CASH.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY
AT SKENE LOWE'S STUDIO,
63 GOVERNMENT ST...

This is the first time the 1896 style is made and has been made at such a low price. Do not miss it. Come and see

Jubilee Ties
BOWS, DERBYS, KNOTS AND
FLOWING ENDS.

In all the Royal Colors. They are the most stylish goods obtainable.

SEE THEM

SAMUEL SEA, Jr.

DOUGLAS STREET.

A TELEPHONE TO MARS.

Scientists Think the Scheme May Yet Be Accomplished.

To make one's voice heard on another planet! To hear the actual words and voice of beings, if they exist and have speech and reason, who are separated from us by millions of miles of empty space! There is nothing, probably, which to the ordinary man would seem more hopelessly impossible than this, says the *Washington Post*.

To those who have some knowledge of science, the difficulty would seem even more insuperable. Sound is the vibration of air; in a vacuum silence reigns. *Never*. It lifted above the atmosphere the wildest clangor of bells would be stilled; the heaviest canon would burst its bolt without a whisper. Now, then, is it conceivable that any sound should ever be carried through the interstellar void? That signals might be transmitted to the eye—from Mars, for example, if creatures of sufficient intelligence dwell there—is easily understood. But sound—that is quite another matter.

Yet science has solved the problem. This does not mean that apparatus of sufficient power and sensitivity has actually been constructed; the difficulties in the way of an experiment of a scale of such magnitude are too formidable, and the cost would be ruinous. But the means have been found; the possibility has vanished; the remainder of the problem is mere mechanical detail. Just as the telescope may conceivably be perfected until we can see the minutest objects and look the Martian, it is there, in the face, so, by the perfecting of this new sort of telephone, we may hear his words, if he has the gift of speech.

For the instrument by which all this is to be accomplished may very properly be called a telephone—but with a difference. Of course no wires can ever be stretched from the earth to a flying planet. There is but one possible medium. It is proposed to telephone along the rays of a shaft of light. It has not only been proposed—it has already been done; though not yet through interplanetary distances. But if light can carry sound for a single mile, it can carry it to the end of the universe; and this, perhaps, is really no more wonderful than the fact that through light, by means of the spectroscope, we can analyze the remotest star, and say with certainty that it contains iron and sodium and other well-known metals. Let us not be hasty in setting limits to what science may do by unexpected methods.

Photophone is a more exact name for an instrument which carries words on the wings of light; and so it has been christened by its inventor, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, who, it is reported, is now busily engaged in perfecting it.

His success in this field attests to substitute a bundle of light rays for the electric current and the telephone wire depended upon a peculiar property possessed in an appreciable degree only by the metal selenium: upon the electrical properties of which light has a marked influence. It was found that when this metal, which in many of its chemical and physical properties, resembles sulphur and tellurium, is subjected for some time to a heat of 100 degrees, and then slowly cooled, it assumes a crystalline structure, the electrical qualities of which vary remarkably with the intensity of the light to which it is exposed. Thus a given specimen, the resistance of which in the dark was 1,000 ohms, when exposed to diffused daylight showed a resistance of only 100 ohms.

Now when one talks through an ordinary telephone transmitter, his voice causes a thin sheet iron diaphragm to vibrate back and forth, and this vibration causes a corresponding variation in pressure upon a piece of carbon which forms part of an electric circuit. Thus the conductivity of the circle is varied, and what is called an undulating current results, the variation in strength corresponding exactly to the compressions and rarefactions of the air produced by the sound waves. At the other end of the line this varying current of electricity is made to pass through the coil of an electro magnet, causing its magnetism to vary in like manner; and thus, setting in vibration a second diaphragm in exact sympathy with that in the transmitter, gives rise to air waves precisely like those produced by the speaker. Thus, although the sound itself is not transmitted over the line, as it is through a speaking tube, we have at the further end an exact reproduction of the original sound waves.

It is clear that any other method of varying an electrical current in correspondence with sound waves would answer the same purpose. It was only necessary to find a proper medium, and in view of the peculiar property of selenium, already explained, it occurred to Prof. Bell that if he included a piece of this metal in an electric circuit, and could discover a way of varying the intensity of the light that fell upon it, he could reproduce a series of sound waves which in every particular would echo those at the other end of the line which gave rise to the variation; he succeeded, literally, in talking along a ray of light.

His mode of procedure was as follows: Taking as his source of light a pencil of sunlight, or an arc lamp, the rays of which were rendered parallel by being passed through a suitable lens, he reflected these rays to the point where the message was to be received by means of a thin diaphragm of mica, which, being silvered, served as a mirror. In order to intensify the effect, a parabolic mirror was set up at the receiving station into which the rays were directed, and by which they were focused at a single point. At this point was placed a bit of selenium included in a local telephone circuit, and the apparatus was complete.

So long as the reflecting diaphragm—which it will be remembered was a plain surface of silvered mica—remained quiet all the rays were concentrated upon the selenium at the focus of the parabolic mirror, and the electrical current remained steady, but the moment a sound was uttered through the transmitter, the sensitive mica was set in vibration, becoming alternately concave and convex. When convex it dispersed the rays and when concave it concentrated them at a point much nearer than the parabolic mirror. In both cases the result was the same: the amount of light focused on the selenium was diminished, and this variation was in exact correspondence with the sound waves acting

Wise Men Know

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to deaden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood rich, pure and nourishing by taking Blood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and bowel. Cure headache.

Ask Weiler Bros. for the new Keystone egg Center; you cannot beat this heater.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CASTLE BY FIREWORKS



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GOLDEN.

Golden Era. Forty-nine feet of snow recorded at the glacier this winter.

Ross & Pellegrin believe grapes will do well at Golden and they intend trying the Concord variety on their farm.

Owing to the increase of traffic at Golden railway station the staff will be increased by the addition of another hand.

The C.P.R. are filling up the bed of Mountain creek where it crosses the line and where it was spanned by a bridge 500 feet long. The stream has been diverted by means of a large flume.

E. Hutcherson, of Ladner nursery, has arranged with E. A. Morrissey, of Lunos, to plant out an apple orchard of 100 acres in the Upper Columbia valley. It is understood that Windermere will be the location of this important enterprise.

Splendid showers of rain have been experienced in the Columbia Valley this week and ought to delight the hearts of the farmers, ensuring good growth of their crops.

F. W. Ayler returned to Golden on Tuesday, having been away about six months, during which time he visited the Klondyke and the gold fields of the province of Quebec.

H. Carmichael, provincial assayer, assures us that there is no justification so far as he is concerned for the complaints referred to in our issue of May 20th concerning the government assay office. He assures us that he has never made any money, directly or indirectly, out of mines, nor has he any interest in any mining claim or stock in the province. We gladly give publicity to Mr. Carmichael's statement in the hope that it will assist in removing any want of confidence in the government assay office.

NELSON.

Nelson Tribune.

John M. McPhee, the Kaslo man charged with forging the names of several Kaslo citizens to a libellous document, was admitted to bail by Justice Walkem yesterday in two sureties of \$3,000 each.

The provincial government have seen fit to ignore the recommendations of the municipal council of Nelson, and the result is that there is neither a licensing board nor a board of police commissioners. The license commissioners should have met on the second Wednesday of June—but they didn't. Some day British Columbia will be governed by men who will be unlike Messrs. Eberts, Baker, Martin and Pooley, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant.

W. L. McLaughlin, who for the past two months has been prospecting along Hamill creek, was in Nelson this week and reports some wonderful surface showings along Hamill creek. During the latter half of April McLaughlin went into Hamill creek, accompanied by

Joe Clinton, and they have succeeded in locating thirteen claims, upon eleven of which are good surface showings. Their group will be known as the McLaughlin and Clinton group. Upon one of the claims there is a mammoth ledge carrying galena. McLaughlin says the ledge is 200 feet wide, and that galena taken from it assayed from 55 to 115 ounces silver and 74 per cent. lead. An assay made from one of the other ledges gave a return of \$150 gold, 24 per cent. lead, 30 ounces silver and about 4 per cent. copper. Though these claims are less than five miles from Kootenay lake, they are off the regular line of trail, and until a trail is built the country will remain a difficult one to get into.

Nelson Miner.

Mack and Chisholm have discovered fine emulating ore on a 9-foot ledge on the Carrie claim, a Quartz creek property, one mile from Ymir. The find is being developed.

The Myrtle and Thomas Payne claims situated near Tamarack and about three miles from Ymir, have recently been bonded in the Thomas Payne Consolidated Gold Mining Company.

The Hall Mines smelter is receiving considerable shipments of quartz and low grade siliceous ore from the Starlight claim on Toad mountain. It is being used in the reverberatory furnace.

Mr. R. F. Perry has located a claim one mile up the lake from Five Mile point which he says assays \$18 in gold.

He also states that there is a claim for

five more locations on the same ledge.

It is reported that Eliza Davis has given an option on the Lucky Dog, June Bug and Mountain Prince to partners supposed to represent the Hall Mines, Ltd.

The properties mentioned are located near Ymir.

O. G. Laboree has bonded the Granite and Little Maid, eight miles north of Sana, on the east side of Kootenay lake.

There is a three-foot vein, with 15 inches of clean galena, running 110 ounces in silver and 70 per cent. lead.

Extensive development work is to be started at once.

Work was commenced yesterday clearing the ground for the hotel building to be built near Ward and Vernon streets by J. Fred Hume, H. D. Hume and J. A. Kirkpatrick. The plans are now in the hands of Architect Ewart, and are not yet completed. The building is to be 100x100 feet ground area, three story frame and stone basement. The estimated cost is \$25,000, and it is to be completed in the shortest time possible.

The C.P.R. has let the contract for the construction of the Slocan valley branch of the Columbia & Kootenay system.

Messrs. McVey & Poupre will do the grading from Slocan Crossing to within sixteen miles of Slocan City.

The balance of the work will be done by McLean brothers of this city. In all about 4,000 men will be employed this summer establishing the necessary grade, constructing bridges and putting down the rails. The road will be ready for operation by next October. Twenty-five cars of rails have arrived at Robson for this line. All the work will be done under the supervision of Mr. C. E. Perry, the railway company's chief engineer in

Kootenay. Messrs. McVey & Poupre will bring most of their machinery and supplies from Anaconda, Montana. Messrs. McLean, being local contractors, have a full equipment here to commence work with at once.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland Miner.

Two big sales are to the credit of the Rossland camp for the week just ended. First came the news of the Homestake group in London, and this morning we are able to announce the definite conclusion of negotiations by a Montreal syndicate for the Monte Cristo. These properties now pass into strong hands and will be developed as their merits deserve.

These sales were made after the most rigid examination by competent experts, and they are therefore very significant of the estimation in which this camp is held by mining men, as well as by capitalists. These sales indicate a turning point in the history of the camp. They mean that our good properties will command ample capital for development, and that the camp will henceforth be on a thoroughly solid basis.

George Pfunder returned yesterday from Montreal. As was well known

among mining men generally, he was called there for consultation by an eastern syndicate, which proposed to pur-

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As a result of his visit the syndicate in question has closed the deal and will take charge of the mine.

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What place was paid or will the mem-

bers of the syndicate are Mr. Pfunder

refuses to disclose, but that the price

was a good one is known, and it is be-

lieved it was on the basis of \$125,000

for the whole property, or at the rate of

12 cents a share. While the Miner has

no definite knowledge as to who the

members of the syndicate are, there can

be no question that the people controlling

the Colonna are largely interested in the

new investment; for the reason that Mr.

Pfunder is the manager of the Colonna

company, and the two properties are

hereafter to be worked together. The

plant at Monte Cristo will furnish

power for both mines and in this con-

nection it may be stated that the Monte

Cristo will start up again this week,

probably on Wednesday.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one

of the most widely known men in the

state was cured of rheumatism after

three years of suffering. He says: "I

have not sufficient command of language

to convey any idea of what I suffered,

my physician told me that nothing could

be done for me, and my friends were

fully convinced that nothing but death

would relieve me of my suffering. In

June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then steward

for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended

Chamberlain's Pain-Balm. At that

time my foot and limbs were swollen to

more than double their normal size and

it seemed to me my leg would burst,

but soon after I began using the Pain

Balm the swelling began to decrease, the

pain to leave, and now I consider that

I am entirely cured. For sale by all

druggists. Langley and Henderson Bros.,

wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

Porfirio Diaz has entered upon his fifth term as President of Mexico, to which he was elected without opposition. Twenty-nine years ago Porfirio Diaz had obtained sufficient national fame to make him a candidate for the Presidency. On the 8th of October, 1876, he received 73 electoral votes, against 245 cast for Benito Juarez. His service as President began in 1876. The constitution of Mexico provided that no President could be his own successor. Therein it improved upon the instrument which in many other respects it followed closely—the constitution of the United States. Other Mexican Presidents had sought to perpetuate their administrations when their first terms had closed, and had brought on revolutions.

When Diaz reached the end of his first term in 1880, he handed over to his successor, Gonzales, a new Mexico. The four years which ensued turned back the wheels of progress, increased the national debt and developed the old spirit of revolution. In 1884 Mexico demanded Diaz again. In 1888 the constitution was amended to make him eligible to succeed himself. He was elected again in 1892, and now he is entering upon his fifth term. He is now 66 years of age, and will doubtless continue as long as he lives to be President of the Republic.

DIKES IN LONDON.

Capt. Raffles Flint, whose great uncle was the famous Sir Stamford Raffles, who founded Singapore, is in London, in command of the Fifteen Dyaks, from North Borneo, who will help to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Capt. Flint has served the British North Borneo Chartered Company for sixteen years. He has been with the Dyaks in many important expeditions.

Speaking of them as soldiers, he says that it is at close quarters that they shine. Properly led, and kept well in hand, they make excellent soldiers. They will follow a leader of whom they are fond to the death, and in time of sickness will nurse that leader with the tenderness of a woman. Capt. Flint recalled how he had been led through a protracted attack of fever.

A young Dyak has to show a record of prowess in the field before he can get a girl to care for him. This used to be done by bringing home the heads of the slain, and wearing them at the waist, when he went courting. In some parts of Borneo the sign of betrothal is a brass knife, not a ring, which is significant of the feeling of the people.

The fifteen Dyaks in London are in barracks at Chelsea. They are dressed in khaki, with putties, red caps and the Sabah lion, the cognizance of British North Borneo. They are to dance twice a day at the military tournament.

Hundred of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Caledonia Grounds.

2 NIGHTS ONLY 2
JUNE 22 and 23.

The Carnival of Madrid

A DREAM OF MEDIEVAL SPLENDOR.

150 PEOPLE IN THE CAST. 150

Admission 50c. Children 25c.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVE SEATS.

A THANK OFFERING.

CLERGYMAN WRITES ON BEHALF OF GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Their Health and They Wish Other Sufferers to Know It—A Letter That Will Bring Hope to Many—No Other Medicine Gets Such Voluntary Praise.

The following letter written by the Rev. Wm. Lawson, Methodist minister at Richibucto, N. B., attests in the strongest manner the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a perusal of it will show why this great medicine is so popular in thousands of homes throughout the Dominion—it cures when other medicines fail.

Richibucto, N. B., April 20th, 1897.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

Dear Sirs:—I am glad to furnish you the following voluntarily given testimony, with the fullest permission to give the names and place. They do this as a thank-offering to God and your medicine.

Mrs. Wm. Warman, of Moline River (near here), says her son Aden was sickly from birth. He could hardly ever retain food, and his parents had but little hope that he would live long

and the doctors who attended him were

of the same opinion. Till seven years

of age he continued in that condition.

Then the use of Dr. Williams' Pink

Pills was begun, and under them he re-

covered and is now a strong, healthy boy. Mr. Warman, the boy's father,

also adds his testimonial to the great

value of Pink Pills, saying: "I suffered

for years with a bad back, until I used

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they cured

me." Miss Annie Warman adds this

evidence with enthusiasm and freedom: "I was weak and sickly and did not

know the blessing of good health till I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used

eight boxes and have since enjoyed the

best of health. In fact, I am never sick

now." Here you have three members of a

family restored to health by the use of

